



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/423,633	11/17/1999	KATSUHIKO HIRAMATSU	P18671	6986

7055 7590 03/23/2004

GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER

TORRES, MARCOS L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2683

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2004

21

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1-9-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant arguments that Kanai fails to disclose a power ratio in the mobile station; Kanai discloses a base station that receive wave power ratio from a mobile station (see col. 3, lines 35-36). Since the power ratio is sent from the mobile station to the base station, that means that the power ratio is measured in the mobile station and the base station is controlled based on this data. Therefore, Kani discloses the mentioned limitation.

2. In response to applicant's argument about the motivation to combine the references. Forssen, Dunbridge, Wang and Kanai since all references are directed to the transmission and reception of wireless mobile station, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine these teachings to enhance the quality of the communication. The current rejection in record stand.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2683

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1, 3-6, 15, 17-19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forssen in view of Dunbridge, further in view of Wang and further in view of Kanai.

As to claim 1, 15 and 20, Forssen discloses a base station apparatus comprising: a downlink transmission section that transmits a first signal with a directivity directed to a mobile station apparatus and a second signal with directivity wider than that of the first signal; a reception section that receives a reception of the first signal to the second signal measured in the station apparatus; a determining section that determines whether the directivity of the first signal should be changed (see col. 3, line 65 – col. 4, line 14); and a directivity control section that changes the directivity of the first signal based on a result of determination by the determining section (see col. 5 lines 13-14). Forssen do not specifically disclose a reception section that receives a reception power ratio signal measured in the mobile station apparatus; a determining section that determines whether the directivity should be changed based on a difference between a transmission power ratio of the signals and the reception power ratio. Dunbridge discloses a reception section that receives a reception power ratio signal measured in

Art Unit: 2683

the mobile station apparatus; a determining section that determines whether the directivity should be changed based on a difference between power ratio of the signals and the reception power ratio (see col. 6, lines 23-36). Wang discloses making a determination based on the transmission power ratio (see col. 2, lines 15-30). Kanai discloses a power ratio measured in the mobile station apparatus (see col. 3, lines 26-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the Dunbridge and Wang teachings in the Forssen system for a reliable signal quality.

As to claim 3 and 18, Forssen discloses the base station apparatus wherein, if the difference between the reception power and the transmission power is greater than a first threshold and the mobile station apparatus to which the first signal was transmitted requests the transmission power to be increased, the determining section determines that the directivity of the first signal should be changed (see col. 4, lines 36-59). Dunbridge discloses the use of reception power ratio and the transmission power ratio (see col. 6, lines 23-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the Dunbridge teachings in the Forssen system for an enhanced signal without fading.

As to claims 4 and 19, Dunbridge discloses the base station apparatus wherein, if the difference between the reception power and the transmission power is greater than a first threshold and the reception power of a signal transmitted from the mobile station apparatus to which the first signal was transmitted is smaller than a second

threshold, the determining section determines that the directivity of the first signal should be changed (see col. 6, lines 23-36).

As to claim 5, Forssen discloses the base station apparatus further comprising a transmission power control section that controls transmission power of a transmission signal, the transmission power control section not changing the transmission power if the determining section determines that the directivity should be changed (see col. 4, line 60 – col. 7, line 26).

As to claim 6, Forssen discloses the base station apparatus wherein, if the determining section determines that the directivity should be changed, the directivity control section changes the directivity orientation without changing the width of the directivity (see col. 9, lines 51-54).

As to claim 17, Forssen discloses to change the directivity of the signal measuring the power of the signal (see col. 4, line 60 – col. 5, line 15). Dunbridge discloses to adjust the transmitting direction according transmitting and receiving power ratios (see col. 6, lines 23-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Forssen and Dunbridge for improved signal tracking without fading.

4. Claims 12-14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forssen in view of Dunbridge, further in view of Wang and further in view of Kanai as applied to claims 1, 3-6, 15, 17-19 and 20 above, and further in view of Suzuki.

As to claims 12, 13 and 14, Forssen discloses everything claimed as explained above except for a mobile station apparatus comprising: a first measuring section that

Art Unit: 2683

measures reception power of the first signal transmitted from the base station apparatus to the mobile station; a second measuring section that measures reception power of the second signal transmitted from the base station apparatus to an apparatus other than the mobile station; and an uplink transmission section that transmits measurement results of the first and second measuring sections to the base station apparatus and a reception power calculating section that calculates a reception power ratio, which is a ratio of the reception power of the first signal to the reception power of the second signal, wherein the uplink transmission section transmits the reception power ratio using a common signal applicable to any mobile station apparatus as the second signal.

Suzuki discloses a mobile station apparatus comprising: a first measuring section that measures reception power of the first signal transmitted from the base station apparatus to the mobile station; a second measuring section that measures reception power of the second signal transmitted from the base station apparatus to an apparatus other than the mobile station; and an uplink transmission section that transmits measurement results of the first and second measuring sections to the base station apparatus and a reception power calculating section that calculates a reception power ratio, which is a ratio of the reception power of the first signal to the reception power of the second signal, wherein the uplink transmission section transmits the reception power ratio using a common signal applicable to any mobile station apparatus as the second signal (see col. 6, lines 5-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the Suzuki features to the modified Forssen and Dunbridge system for an enhanced reception with reduced interference.

As to claim 16, Forssen discloses everything claimed as explained above except for a radio communication method wherein the mobile station apparatus that received the first signal calculates a reception power ratio and transmits it to the base station apparatus. Suzuki discloses a radio communication method wherein the mobile station apparatus that received the first signal calculates a reception power ratio and transmits it to the base station apparatus (see column 6, line 61 to column 7, line 9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Suzuki teachings with Forssen system for a redundant system having an enhanced reception.

5. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Forssen in view of Dunbridge, further in view of Wang and further in view of Kanai as applied to claims 1, 3-6, 15, 17-19 and 20 above, and further in view of Ward.

As to claims 7 and 8, Forssen discloses everything claimed as explained above except for the base station apparatus wherein, if the determining section determines that the directivity should be changed, the directivity control section broadens the width of directivity of the first signal, adjusts transmission power, changes the directivity orientation and returns the width of directivity to the original value. Ward discloses the base station apparatus wherein, if the determining section determines that the directivity should be changed, the directivity control section broadens the width of directivity of the first signal, adjusts transmission power, changes the directivity orientation and returns the width of directivity to the original value (see col. 8, line 31 – col. 9, line 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to combine Ward teachings in the modified Forssen and Dunbridge system for better tracking and reception.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 9-11 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

7. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The base station apparatus wherein the determining section sets a third threshold greater than a first threshold, and if the difference between the reception power ratio and the transmission power ratio is greater than the third threshold, determines that a directivity shift of the first signal is large, and if the difference between the reception power ratio and the transmission power ratio is greater than the first threshold and smaller than the third threshold, determines that the directivity shift of the first signal is small. The base station apparatus wherein if the determining section determines that the directivity shift of the first signal is large, the directivity control section broadens the width of directivity to adjust the directivity, and if the determining section determines that the directivity shift of said first signal is small, the directivity control section does not change the width of directivity but changes the directivity orientation. The base station apparatus wherein, if the determining section determines that the directivity shift of the first signal is large, the directivity control section broadens the width of directivity, adjusts the directivity and then returns the width of the directivity to the original value, and if the determining section determines that the directivity shift of

Art Unit: 2683

the first signal is small, the directivity control section does not change the width of directivity but changes the directivity orientation.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 308-6306

For formal communication intended for entry, informal communication or draft communication; in the case of informal or draft communication, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"

Hand delivered responses should be brought to:

Crystal Park II

Application/Control Number: 09/423,633
Art Unit: 2683

Page 10

2121 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA
Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marcos L Torres whose telephone number is 703-305-1478. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:30pm alt. friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William G Trost can be reached on 703-305-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

Marcos L Torres
Examiner
Art Unit 2683

Mlt



WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600